

When a unique ID (identification information) is recorded on a loaded disk, the unique ID is recorded in a state in which the write clock is made to be  $1/N$  so that the unique ID is recorded at a line density differing from that of another piece of information. Alternatively, as for writing control when recording a unique ID, the number of rotations of a disk is made to be  $N$  times greater. During reading, the unique ID is read by making the clock to be  $1/N$  or by making the number of rotations of the disk to be  $N$  times, and the type of disk is determined on the basis of whether or not the unique ID could be read.